

ANTHRIBIDAE FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND AFRICA.

BY DR. KARL JORDAN, F.R.S.

1. *Sistellorhynchus plumbicolor* sp. nov.

♂♀. In shape similar to *S. posticalis* Blanch. 1851, but uniformly pubescent plumbeous, and each elytrum with a subbasal and a postmedian longitudinal swelling in third interspace, without any other tubercles. Black, the plumbeous pubescence not entirely concealing the derm. Dorsal surface of rostrum concave in apical half, with a faint indication of a median carina. Head rugate-reticulate. Antenna as in *S. posticalis*.

Pronotum conical from middle, about one-tenth broader than long, medianly longitudinally rugate-plicate, laterally rugate-reticulate, somewhat depressed along dorsal carina, otherwise evenly convex; carina concave from side to side, very slightly convex dorso-laterally.

Elytra one-half longer than broad, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures very conspicuous, subbasal swelling restricted to third interspace, elongate, not much raised, crowned with black hairs, a similar postmedian tubercle in the same interspace; about median third of interspaces IV to VI somewhat widened and convex, sometimes uneven. Pygidium finely coriaceous, one-fourth broader than long, almost evenly rounded.

Prosternum coarsely punctate; convex portion of metasternite impunctate; abdomen impunctate apart from a row of large punctures at bases of segments; middle flattened in ♂. Tibiæ brown, median third grey.

Length: 3.9-4.5 mm.

Chile, a small series.

2. *Acorynus anthinus* sp. nov.

♂. In shape not unlike *Tropideres pallidirostris* Fährs. 1839, but rostrum without distinct carinae, and pronotum not punctate.

Brownish black, derm of part of elytra and legs green, pubescence grey, buff and black. Rostrum strongly widened at apex, very little longer than broad, flattened, very densely rugulate-coriaceous, without distinct carinae, median one absent, dorso-lateral one vestigial. Frons one-third as wide as apex of rostrum, brown like rostrum, with two small grey dots at eye, a very thin median carina distinct, extending on to occiput, but not on to rostrum; occiput brown, with grey median spot and grey eye-border. Cheek with triangular white spot. Antenna reaching beyond base of elytra, extreme bases and tips of segments I to VII pale rufous, VIII and greater proximal portion of IX rufous, III longer than IV, IV to VII nearly alike in length, VIII somewhat shorter and like VII apically broader than the preceding segments, compressed, IX triangular, not quite thrice as long as broad, as long as III, X transverse, XI subovate, somewhat acuminate. Eye circular, broader than frons.

Pronotum three-fourths broader than long, very densely and minutely granulate-coriaceous, with broad transverse depression, without humps, black, variegated with ill-defined buff markings as follows: a median stripe, narrowing

in front, but here connected with subapical buff pubescence, broadish before carina and here enclosing two small black dots, on lateral area four or five spots partly joined together, base behind carina also buff, with two black spots each side; carina with faint indication of median angle, laterally flexed forward in a short, strongly curved arc. Scutellum buff.

Elytra oblong, a dorso-lateral irregular broad stripe of the derm green from base to near apex, seriated punctures large, sutural interspace flat, the others more or less convex, especially III on apical declivity, this ridge ending abruptly, IX also with an obtuse subapical ridge, much lower than that of III, both ridges terminating at about the same distance from apex, whereas the slightly convex portions of the intermediate interspaces extend less far apicad; subbasal swelling raised into a prominent obtuse tubercle; sutural interspace buff, this stripe slightly widened before and behind middle and more so at apical margin, interspaces IX and X buffish grey from large lateral posthumeral black patch and bearing four black equidistant dots, the following markings also black: a patch on tubercle extending to basal margin at side of scutellum, a median double spot in interspaces II and III, whence runs a thin line forward in the direction of shoulder, which it does not reach, and a row of spots slightly backwards towards outer margin, in interspace I a minute dot between those subsutural spots, before apical declivity a transverse band to interspace VII, interrupted at suture, the spots composing it longest in III, V and VII, a small ring on shoulder-angle and a minute dot in V on a level with posterior portion of tubercle; in between these black markings grey pubescence (partly rubbed away in the unique specimen). Pygidium buff, much broader than long, apical margin round at sides.

Underside buff at side of sterna and at black lateral spots of abdomen, sterna with black lateral spots, the two of prosternum merged together, rest of underside grey. A subapical ring or spot on femora, a basal spot and a median one and a broad apical ring on tibiae, apical two-thirds of tarsal segment I and the whole of III and IV, except rufous claw, black.

Length: 4.4 mm.; width: 2.4 mm.

Kenya: Nairobi, vii. 1930 (Dr. van Someren), 1 ♂.

The species has close affinities with *Tropideres* Schönh. 1826 and *Homoeotropis* Kolbe 1895, into which genera it might be placed with as much right as in *Acorynus* Schönh. 1833. In a revision of the African and Oriental species now in *Acorynus* probably no African species will remain in *Acorynus*, and as I have provisionally united *Homoeotropis* with *Acorynus*, it is advisable to put the present new species also into *Acorynus*.

3. *Blaberops asemus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Similar in shape and colouring to *B. macrocerus* Jord. 1904, but club of antenna much broader, lateral carina of pronotum longer, tarsi shorter.

Brownish black, pubescent greyish white, irregularly and diffusely variegated with brown, without distinct spots, pubescence of underside much less dense on prosternite and abdomen than in *B. macrocerus*; antenna and legs rufescent. Rostrum flat in both sexes, apex not impressed in ♂ as it is in ♂ of *B. macrocerus*. Antenna of ♂ about one-fourth longer than body, segments III to VIII nearly alike in length, IV being slightly shorter, VIII somewhat broader apically than the preceding segments, club broad, hairy beneath, IX as long as VIII or nearly, not quite thrice, X less than twice and XI twice as long as broad, XI irregularly

elliptical, sides slightly incurved beyond middle; in ♀ reaching to base of elytra, IV, V and VII about equal in length, VI and VIII somewhat shorter, III a little longer, IX slightly longer than III, half as long again as broad, triangular, X one-ninth longer than broad, rounded-angustate towards base, XI as long as IX, ovate, with broad base.

Pronotum very densely reticulate-rugate, greyish white pubescence somewhat denser at side and behind carina, half-way to side a brown basal spot; dorsal carina a little nearer base than in *B. macrocerus*, lateral carina extending forward, but not reaching middle.

Elytra somewhat longer than in *B. macrocerus*, more distinctly punctate-striate, basal margin truncate, not incurved from shoulder to shoulder. Segment I shorter than II to IV.

Length: ♂♀ 3.6–4.0 mm.; width: 1.4–1.6 mm.

Congo Belge: Lomani-Kaniama, iii.–iv. 1932 (R. Massart).

Noxius nom. nov.

Blaberus Schönh., *Gen. Curc.*, v, p. 248 (1839) (genotype: *B. fallax* Fährs. 1839) nec *Blaberus* Audin-Serv., *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, xxii, p. 37 (1831), a genus of *Orthoptera*.

The name *Blaberus* being here occupied, I replace it by its Latin equivalent. *Noxius* differs from *Blaberops* especially in the forecoxae being farther apart and in the ♂ antenna not being prolonged.

4. *Syntophoderes cymatias* sp. nov.

♂♀. Like *S. guineensis* Kolbe 1895, easily overlooked. Club of antenna narrower, especially end-segment. Dorsal double impression of pronotum deeper, in front of carina broader, the humps flanking it higher, dorsal carina much more convex laterally, and lateral carina longer; subbasal hump of elytrum higher; pygidium nearly twice as broad as long, anal sternite much shorter than III + IV; chitin of tarsi pale rufous. Midtibia of ♂ without apical tooth; hypopygidium broad, rounded-truncate, sinuate in middle, quite different from that of any other known species of the genus, the nearest approach being found in *S. simplicipes* Jord. 1931, in which the midtibiae are unarmed as in the new species; Externally *S. simplicipes* is easily distinguished from *S. cymatias* by the above mentioned differences in the club of the antenna and the pronotum.

Congo Belge: Lulua, Kapanga, ix. 1921 and x. 1932 (F. G. Overlaet), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Kiva, Nyamlagira, ix. 1932 (L. Burgeon), 1 ♀.—Type (♂) in Musée du Congo Belge, Tervueren.

5. *Pseudeuparius trifax* sp. nov.

♂♀. Similar to *Ps. monocerus* Fährs. 1839, but pronotum without median tufted hump. General colouring nearly the same as in *P. monocerus* and *P. centromaculatus* Gyllh. 1833. Disc of pronotum swollen laterally, the swelling nearer to side than to middle, remaining distant from apical margin and basal depression, laterally bounded by white pubescence, lateral surface almost vertical, central area of pronotum feebly convex, almost flat, before middle with a transverse curved whitish line, convex anteriorly, bounded in front by a brown line or band and followed by a more or less interrupted brown band, anticarinal depression brown, from apex to centre a thin white median line, or an indication

of it. Interspaccs III, V, VII and IX of elytra with the pubescence somewhat raised and dotted with brown, as is also apical portion of sutural interspace, subbasal swelling with a black spot anteriorly; before middle a sutural ellipse touching interspace V on each elytrum, longer than broad, its periphery formed by a black line in the typical form and the interior clayish grey, in a second form the whole ellipse is black, in a third form the whole ellipse is greyish clay-colour and the black peripheral line absent or indicated by a vestigial ochraceous line; from shoulder to apex a diffuse sublateral blackish stripe. Tibiae with two brown spots.

Length: ♂♀ 3.3–4.4 mm.

East Africa, probably Tanganyika Territory, a small series.

6. *Anaulodes oligus* sp. nov.

♂. Similar to *A. cylindricus* Kolbe 1895, without markings, pubescence sparser, especially beneath. Rostrum as in that species. Sinus of eye somewhat larger. Antenna a little longer, segment IX narrower than X, XI the broadest, twice as long as broad. Puncturation of underside much less dense, which is particularly noticeable on abdomen. Anal sternite simple.

Length: 4.5 mm.

Abyssinia (Raffray), 1 ♂.

7. *Anaulodes artius* sp. nov.

♂♀. Like *A. cylindricus* Kolbe 1895, densely pubescent grey; on elytrum two rufescent brown dorsal patches, the first before middle, longer than broad, quite diffuse in ♂, second before apical declivity, larger, subtriangular in ♂, almost square in ♀. Rostrum shorter, apical margin distinctly incurved. Eye without sinus. Antenna of ♂ with segments IV to VI broad and thick, broader than club, strongly narrowed to base, triangular in outline, more enlarged forward than backward, IV somewhat longer than V and this a little longer than VI, which is as long as broad, other segments normal, but slightly shorter than in ♂ of *A. cylindricus*; ♀ antenna normal. Pygidium in both sexes at apex with short median carina which projects as a small tooth. Abdomen somewhat flattened in ♂, anal sternite simple in both sexes.

Length: ♂ 5.8 mm., ♀ 6.2 mm.

Zanzibar (Raffray), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Apical margin of rostrum, eye, pygidium and ♂ antenna distinguish this species from all others.